

Plants of the Black Hills and Bear Lodge Mountains. South Dakota Agricultural Station, B732. Brookings, SD). Previous unpublished reports of *C. intumescens* in Wyoming were based on a misidentification.

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a minor range extension in the Black Hills region.

CAREX SCOPARIA Schkuhr ex Willd. (CYPERACEAE).—Crook Co., headwaters of Middle Fork of Hay Creek, Bear Lodge Mts., T54N R62W S17, 1280 m. Growing along an open sandy creek bank of wet meadow vegetation in a deep, wooded valley, with *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Glyceria grandis*, *Scirpus microcarpus*, 30 Jul 2008, J. Larson 11356 (RM, SDC), confirmed by G. Larson.

Previous knowledge. Widespread in North America, previously known from the Black Hills in Lawrence Co. (Great Plains Flora Association, 1977, *loc. cit.*), Custer and Pennington Cos. (SDC), South Dakota.

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a minor range extension in the Black Hills region.

FIMBRISTYLIS PUBERULA (Michx.) Vahl var. *INTERIOR* (Britt.) Kral (CYPERACEAE).—Niobrara Co., Niobrara River, T31N R60W S7 and S18, 1445 m. Growing in a broad, sub-irrigated wet meadow in open plains, with *Panicum virgatum*, *Equisetum laevigatum*, *Muhlenbergia richardsonis*, *Elymus trachycaulus*, *Pedicularis pulchella*, 5 Aug 2006, B. Heidel 2875 (RM, SDC), confirmed by G. Larson.

Previous knowledge. Known from southwestern, central and southern Great Plains states including Nebraska and Utah, previously known from Sioux Co., Nebraska (R. B. Kaul et al. 2006. The Flora of Nebraska. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE).

Significance. First record for Wyoming, a minor range extension from Sioux Co., Nebraska.

SCIRPUS PENDULUS Muhl. (CYPERACEAE).—Converse Co., Duck Creek, a tributary of the Cheyenne River, T37N R73W S14, 1527 m. Growing in sub-irrigated wet meadow between scattered cottonwood groves in open plains, with *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Schoenoplectus pungens*, *Equisetum laevigatum*, *Elymus trachycaulus*, *Juncus longistylis*, 15 Aug 2006, B. Heidel 2882 (RM, SDC), confirmed by G. Larson.

Previous knowledge. Widespread in eastern North America, eastern Great Plains, southern states, Colorado, California and Oregon, previously known from Boulder Co., Colorado *Weber 5011* (CU), where possibly a nursery escape (W. A. Weber and R. C. Wittmann, 2001. Colorado Flora: Eastern Slope, 3rd ed., University Press of Colorado, Boulder, CO).

Significance. First record for Wyoming.

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MEXICO

SALVIA BRANDEGEEI MUNZ (LAMIACEAE).—Baja California, the bay of San Quintín, saddle and gentle

slopes on eastern side of volcano 'Riveroll'—the most northern of the cluster of volcanoes near N30.48910, W-116.01684, 399 ft. 28 March 2008, Sula Vanderplank, Jorge Ochoa, Dylan Hannon and Duncan Bell 080328-14 (RSA); on sandy east- to northeast-facing hillside above and west of the top of a prominent, steep, small rocky vernal waterfall, on the east (inland) slope of the cone, adjacent to the area where large-scale mining is taking place near the summit. Growing with *Hazardia berberidis*, *Marah macrocarpa*, *Ephedra californica*, *Artemisia californica*, *Lycium andersonii*, *Aesulus parryi*, *Lasthenia californica*, *Oenothera wigginsii*, *Crassula commata*, *Encelia californica*, *Helianthus niveus*, *Nemacaulis denudata*, *Euphorbia misera*, *Dichlostennum pulchellum*, *Eriogonum fasciculatum*, *Amblyopappus pusillus*, *Dudleya attenuata* ssp. *orcuttii*, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, and *Lastarriaea coriacea*. This population has approximately 130 plants and has probably already been impacted directly by local mining activities.

Previous knowledge. The core range of *S. brandegeei* is in coastal northwestern Baja California. Records indicate that it occurs from the area near El Retiro (between Punta Banda and Santo Tomás) in the north, to Punta Colonet (Herbarium specimens: SD; RSA; UCR; BCMEX; HCIB; P.A. Munz 1974. A Flora of Southern California, University of California Press, Berkeley). A disjunct northern population is known from Santa Rosa Island (Averett, D. E., and K. R. Neisess, in J. C. Hickman [ed.] 1993, The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California, University of California Press, Berkeley; P.A. Munz 1974, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. The collection from the bay of San Quintín represents a southern range extension of ca 100 km from the nearest known population in Colonet. Given the small number of plants and populations this may represent a significant increase in the global numbers for this species. *Salvia brandegeei* is considered Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and elsewhere (list 1b.2) and has a global rank of G2 (California Native Plant Society (CNPS), 2008. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v7-08b). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. Accessed on Jun. 7, 2008 from <http://www.cnps.org/inventory>). Many of the plants are >2 m across and appear senescent, with often a high proportion of dead branches; few young plants were observed. Native sand bees (*Anthophora* sp.) were seen visiting the flowers repeatedly. In addition to herbarium vouchers, live material was collected as cuttings, one cutting from each of approximately 50 individuals, to be grown at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, and seed collection is pending. It is hoped that, should this population disappear from mining or other activity, some representation of it will exist *ex situ* into the future.

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